

BOSTON RECORDER.

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SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1820.

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MISSION AT CEYLON.

From the Panoplist.
Extract from the Journal of Rev. B. C. Menzies,
Missionary at Batticotta, Ceylon.
Published from p. 92, vol. 4, of Recorder.]

Aug. 6, 1818. Christian David, with his & youngest daughters, came to Batticotta this morning. Mr. D. preached to a small number of hearers, which is a little more than 200 when he preaches. I am able to collect so many to hear me, scholars from two or three of my schools are included in the above mentioned number. Mrs. David will spend a few days here, to visit and converse with some neighboring women, and induce them, if possible, to come here on the 1st of January, and also to send their daughters to be educated. Mr. D. will leave his children abovementioned with us to receive English education. They eat at our tables, and will be considered as a part of our family, and not as belonging to the charity school.

An elder daughter, who lived with her brother and sister Poor at Tillicott, are all amiable children, it is of great importance that they receive a good education, as Mr. D. says that they may eventually be employed to teach schools of their own sex in the heathen. They dress in the same mode. Their father does the same. But their mother still continues her old dress. The dress of the higher classes is very convenient for this. It is also modest and very neat, and the great advantage of being comparatively cheap. It greatly increases the value of a native, to dress after the European fashion.

A few weeks since, two boys came in a manner worthy of notice. The sons of the first belong to Pondicherry, in Coromandel coast. They came to trade. While here, their son eloped away by a man who was going to Trincomalee to trade. There he left. He however got back to Jaffna; during his absence his parents had returned to Pondicherry in search of him. There had no one in Jaffna to take care of him. He wandered about some time place to place, in search of food, and place to reside. At last a person, who accompanied with my plan of taking boys up, saw him, & brought him to me. Under these circumstances, I could not refuse to take him, although his parents are here to make an agreement with me. His appearance is now good; though when he first came here he appeared half starved, and was almost naked. He is about ten or fourteen years of age—very small and amiable—attentive to his business—and makes good progress in study. He also speaks the Tamil language very well. I should, before this time, have written to his father, to inform him of his son's residence with us; but the boy did not know the name of his father, as was called by the name of his trade, not by his proper name. I hope soon, however, to be able to write to him.

The other boy is about twelve years of age, and much like the first in his manners. Parents are dead, and he has no other relations to take care of him. He has some time past lived with a Pandareem, (son of a privileged beggar) who he says, is very unkind to him. When he left Pandareem, who lives about four miles from this place, he wandered about several weeks seeking some one who would set him to work, and give him his rice. Some to whom he made known his situation told him that I was in the habit of taking boys, and giving them food, and learning. He came to me, and I was very hard to be taken. I consented to stay till I could learn further concerning him. He has since behaved himself well, and appears to be well. He was able to read and write when he came, and he now applies himself with great diligence. I cannot say, that both these boys have been given to me by a kind Providence for the benefit of their own souls, and the souls

of others. Dec. 15. Have just heard of death of one of my neighbours, the father of two fine boys, whom I have taken into my service. Their mother died some years ago, but is now silent in death. I can no longer admire the goodness of God in the care of these little orphans. It is now many days since this man signed the paper to give me his boys. His relative has always been much opposed to it, but subject been delayed till now, could not, in all probability, be taken into the boys. God is indeed a father to the fatherless. Through the charity schools in America, these boys have come where all their wants will be supplied. This man died of the epidemic, which so extensively prevailed in all parts of India, the year past. He was the first instance of it in Batticotta. I know of his sickness, till it was too far to afford any assistance.

This morning the manigar, (the chief of Batticotta) one brahmin, and other respectable men, called on me inquiring respecting the epidemic. In addition to the boys, about fifty men attended public worship, making in all (including our household) an audience of about 250, which is the largest I have ever had in Batticotta.

After public worship, in order to try how strong were the prejudices of the boys and their parents, I invited them to

dinner with my boys. As this was the first time I had given an invitation, I did not expect that many would accept it. Only 19 boys out of the whole number were willing to eat; the rest all positively refused. Some of the school-masters told me, that the parents had heard how the boys at Tillipally had eaten with their school on Christmas day, and had given the boys strict charge before they left home in the morning, not to eat at my house. Their prejudices are very strong on this subject. To those boys who would not take their dinner I distributed plantains. They have no objections to eating raw fruit, even though it is given them by Christians.

CHOCTAW MISSION.

From the Panoplist.
Extract from the Journal of the Missionaries at Elliot, in the Choctaw Indian Country.
[Continued from p. 178, vol. 4, of Recorder.]

Aug. 15, 1819. Brother Kingsbury returned, but not in season to attend public worship. He was unexpectedly detained by a heavy shower and tempest. It blew almost a hurricane. The sound of the wind could be heard more than two miles.

During this scene, brother K. had an opportunity of witnessing the practice of the Indians on these occasions. The man, at whose house he took shelter, was a half-breed chief, of good natural sense, and some information. As soon as they heard the wind, apprehensive what the event might be, the father and son took down their guns, deliberately loaded them, and waited the approach of the tempest. In a few moments the scene was sublime and awful. The crashing of the trees, and the darkening aspect of the clouds, were suited to lead the mind to adore, in awful silence, that Power, who rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm. At this instant the Indians discharged their guns. It is a belief, which they have probably derived from the whites, that a musket ball discharged into a hurricane will break its force. The wind passed by, without doing any other damage than breaking the tops of dry trees, and some branches from the green ones.

The following is extracted from brother K.'s journal, during his absence to attend the stirring of the council.

"I arrived at the council-ground on the morning of the 9th, the day appointed for commencing the talk. As a number of the chiefs had not arrived, they did not proceed to business. In the evening, several kegs of whiskey were brought by Indians, to sell out to those assembled on the occasion. Capt. Folsom, & several other half-breeds, immediately went to those who owned it, and stated the bad effects of selling whiskey to the Indians, while they were attending council. They were easily persuaded to deliver it up, and it was put under lock and key, until the talk should be ended."

"10. No business done to day. The chiefs from the six towns have not yet arrived. Report says, they found whiskey on the way, and will not come to the council till it is gone. Those present are perfectly civil. There has been no disturbance throughout the whole encampment; and in fact, they have no quarrels at any time, except when under the influence of whiskey.

"I have conversed with a number of the chiefs concerning the school, and the importance of making some provision for the support of the scholars. They manifested an interest in the subject, but I fear nothing decisive will be done at this meeting. By consent of the Agent, I notified them, that I wished to give them a short talk, when they are ready to hear it. They informed me that they would listen to it when the other chiefs arrived."

"11th. About 8 o'clock in the morning, Col. McKee, the U. S. Agent, called at the house where I lodged, to inform me, that a white man was found dead in the camp this morning; and requested that I would attend the funeral, as soon as a grave could be prepared. The deceased was in health yesterday, ate a hearty supper last night, and went to sleep as usual. Two white men slept by his side, who found him a lifeless corpse in the morning. How uncertain is human life! 'Whosoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth.'

"At eleven attended the funeral. Many of the chiefs and Indians were present. After a short address and prayer, to which they gave profound attention, the body, wrapped in a blanket, was interred with decent solemnity."

"The council, which had been delayed on account of the funeral, convened at 12 o'clock, and gave notice that they were ready to hear what I had to say to them."

"Col. McKee very kindly introduced me to the head chiefs, and made a few remarks very favorable to the school. A talk was then delivered. [See page 6, vol. 5.]

"The place for holding the council was a square area, of 30 feet on each side, over which poles were laid supported by forks, and covered over with bushes, to screen those under it from the sun. The chiefs were seated on the ground. After I began my address a heavy shower of rain came on, and the covering of bushes provided but a comfortless shelter in the storm.

Col. McKee, myself, and two or three others, were defended by umbrellas; but the chiefs were thoroughly drenched; yet they listened to all that was said with great attention. The rain soon subsided, and after Col. McKee had read two letters to the council, they adjourned.

"12. After the council had convened this morning, Capt. Folsom, a half breed chief of some information, and who possesses great influence, addressed the council in a very animated manner, for a considerable time on the importance of schools, and several other subjects. A subscription was immediately opened, and between 80 and 90 cows & calves, & more than \$1000 in money were subscribed for the benefit of the school at Elliot. It is not probable that the whole subscription will be collected."

"16. At our meeting for business, resolved, that brother Jewell go to collect the stock lately subscribed for the benefit of this school; also, that we hire three blacks, one man & two women, of Col. McKee, for one year, if we can obtain them."

"23. Brother Jewell went with two half breeds hired for the purpose, to collect the stock lately subscribed."

"28. Brother A. V. Williams was taken ill last evening. While attending family worship, he experienced a difficulty of respiration, and was obliged to close abruptly. Some medicine was given him, and he retired to bed. In the night his wife was awaked by his groans of distress. His brother and Dr. Price were called in, and after bathing, and administering some gentle sudorifics, he obtained a partial relief. He is still quite indisposed, so that he has not left his room to day.

"29. Brother W. was so ill last night as to require constant watching. He has become so helpless as to be unable to turn himself in bed, and to require two men to move him. His disease is considered to be the acute rheumatism, attended with a burning fever. We are sensible that all our dependence must be on God; but it is a satisfaction to have a physician in our family to prescribe such remedies as a kind Providence has furnished for the relief of suffering man.

"30. Brother and sister Kanouse left us this morning, to return to their friends in New Jersey. It was painful to part with this brother and sister, particularly under our present circumstances. They have been faithful laborers, and have greatly forwarded the work of this establishment.

"They came with the expectation of returning at the close of one year. We had indulged the hope, that, considering the circumstances of the mission, and our great need of help, they would have continued until winter. But their friends were unwilling that they should continue longer.

"We do believe, that if the children of God could witness the perishing condition of these heathen, they would be willing to give up their children for so glorious a work, as the bringing of them out of darkness into the light of the Gospel.

"Sept. 3. Brother W. is more comfortable this morning. Towards noon had twoague fits, followed by fever and profuse sweat. We fondly hoped his disease would change to a regular intermittent; but our hopes were soon dissipated by the return of increased pain and burning fever.

"5. The symptoms of our brother have become truly alarming. The pains, which had been alternately in his breast, back, and limbs, have become fixed in his bowels and stomach. We have relinquished all hopes of recovery. Distressing hiccoughs, and deep hollow groans, admonish us of his approaching dissolution.

"About ten in the evening the family were called together to take their final leave of our beloved brother, who was supposed to be dying. But the time of his release had not arrived. His distress is extreme, and it would almost melt a heart of stone, to hear his doleful moans. But his soul rests sweetly on Jesus, and he appears perfectly resigned to the will of his heavenly Father.

"6. Life is still prolonged, but we are not permitted to indulge any hope of recovery. The most powerful medicines have ceased to have any effect. At ten in the evening we were again called together, to witness the dying agonies of our dear friend and brother. The struggle was severe. About a quarter past eleven he was sweetly released from the sorrows and sufferings of this mortal life. 'Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord.'

"7. About four P. M. we followed the remains of our departed fellow laborer to the silent tomb.

"How mysterious are the ways of Providence. At a time when we seem most to need assistance, one of our small number is removed by death. Few have been the days which we have spent together; but they have been pleasant. We have been united in the best and most exalted labors, which bound our hearts together by the tenderest ties.

"Brother Aries V. Williams had cheerfully devoted himself to the cause of Christ among the heathen. Having set his face to the work, he cheerfully endured the burdens and hardships which fell to his lot. While on a dying bed he was asked, if he regretted that he had come to this distant land, to labor for the cause of Christ. 'O

no,' he replied with emphasis, 'I only regret that I have done no more for him.' Through his whole sickness he was calm and resigned.

"Being asked about the state of his soul, he replied, 'I cannot say I have so lively exercises as once had; but I know Jesus is all sufficient, in him I trust, and I feel that I can lean my head upon his breast, and breathe my life out sweetly there.' This last sentiment was often repeated, during the last days of his sickness.

"He often showed an ardent desire to speak to us, but distress and weakness of body prevented. To his deeply afflicted wife, and to his brothers and sisters in the mission, he said, 'Let your light shine; live above the world; be fervent in spirit.'

"To Mrs. P. the Choctaw woman, who we hope has savingly embraced the Gospel, he said, as she entered the room, 'Can I not call you a dear sister in Christ? Jesus is my friend, I hope he will be yours.'

"It may be truly said of him, that he was waiting the coming of his Lord. At times he would say, 'O my dear Saviour, what wait I for? Why dost thou so long delay thy coming?' Thus with a lively hope he resigned himself to the arms of his Saviour, and we trust, has gone to receive the reward of those who continue faithful unto the end. His memory will long be precious to us, and long shall we bewail the loss we have sustained. May the Lord of the harvest raise up others, of a similar spirit, to come and occupy the place vacant by his death.

"16. Brother Jewell returned with 54 cows and calves, and two steers, collected by those subscribed for the benefit of this school. The others we shall get next spring. A black woman came with brother Jewell, who was sent by the Agent to assist us for a while.

"At a meeting for business—resolved, that we hire another laborer,—that brother Williams superintend the neat stock,—that brother Jewell, in addition to his present business, take charge and assist in the work on the buildings—and that our hired help be released from work three hours before sun set on Saturdays.

(To be continued.)

Young Men's Education Society.

Extract from the First Report of the Directors of the Auxiliary Education Society of the Young Men of BOSTON—Jun. 5, 1820.

"Since the organization of the Society, no general effort has been made to increase the number of members. The Directors have thought best, to refer this subject, to the united wisdom and energy of the Society. The treasurer has been directed to pay over the sum of five hundred dollars, which his report will shew has been done, and by which the President of this Society has become a Vice President of the parent institution. But in order to ascertain the whole amount of aid furnished by our Society, we must not confine this statement to the sums raised directly by ourselves, but mention the other exertions which have been excited by our success. This, we believe, we may say was the fact, with regard to the Female Society of Boston and the vicinity, which has paid to the parent Society more than \$750, and has thus gone quite before us in its contributions. We are also authorized to mention a very respectable society composed chiefly of young men, in Salem. More recently there have been formed in the western part of this State—a young men and females' society in Lenox, with 40 to 50 members—a young men and females' society in Stockbridge, 50 to 60 members—a young men's Society in Pittsfield, 70 to 80 members—and a young men and females' society in Lee, with more than 100 members. The condition of membership has varied according to circumstances, from the annual payment of one dollar, to fifty cents; for children, 25 cents; and for very young children, 10 cents. Similar societies have likewise been formed in several other towns, the active management of which, has been committed to the young men. And it gives us great pleasure to notice here the Education Society of young men of Boston, Auxiliary to the Massachusetts Baptist Education Society, which has been formed with a most honorable zeal, and with very animating prospects of success. Their number of members is about the same with our own. Our object is one and the similarity of our circumstances makes us feel that they are peculiarly our brothers. We mention these Societies, not to claim any part of the honor of their well directed efforts, but to heighten the enjoyment of this anniversary, and more powerfully to stimulate the zeal of this Society:—To receive from them a generous spirit of emulation, in return for any portion of such a spirit which we may have imparted.

"It is manifest, that to continue a large Society in this town, will require constant vigilance. However numerous it may become at any one time, so rapidly do young men remove, to mention no other cause, that a few years would render it nearly extinct. The whole number of young men in town, eligible to membership on account of age, is not far from 9,000, 8,000 of these at least, ought to be with us. What

We are happy to learn by a late "Intelligencer," that the Ladies of Bullock's Creek and Salem Congregations, S. C. have raised fifty dollars to constitute their pastor, the Rev. A. Williams, a life-member of the South-Carolina Education Society, Auxiliary to the American Education Society. We are fully persuaded, that the more thoroughly the subject of educating pious youth & the gospel ministry is understood at the south, the more deeply will its importance be felt, and the more successful will be all exertions relative to it.

Mr. Willis.—By inserting in the Recorder, the following letter, you will convey information interesting to many readers, and oblige

Yours, &c. ***

To Mr. Samuel T. Armstrong, Boston.

NORTH-BRIDGEWATER, Feb. 3, 1820.

Dear Sir,—I have at length come to the conclusion which was anticipated in our late conversation—that it will be best to relinquish the proposed publication of the sermons of my lamented brother. When I consented, at the desire of my friends to undertake the revision of them for the press, I was but very imperfectly acquainted with the state in which the manuscripts were left. While every hour's attention to them, has enhanced my estimation of his ability and faithfulness as a preacher of the gospel, it has strengthened the conviction of my incapacity to do justice, in any selection from his writings, to the reputation which he has fairly acquired; or to meet the reasonable expectations of those, who enjoyed the privileges of his personal ministry.

This difficulty arises not from any real defect in his composition, but from the mode of preparation for the pulpit, which the multiplicity of his professional avocations obliged him to adopt,—from his free use of stenographic characters, and from that comparative indifference to the precise rules of criticism, which the fervor and fertility of a mind engrossed by the higher claims and responsibilities of the sacred office, enabled and constrained him to maintain.

I earnestly hope that this late relinquishment of the service assigned me, will not be construed into an expression of disrespect for the numerous subscribers, who have so liberally patronized the proposed work; or of insensibility to the disinterested kindness with which you, Sir, have aided the commencement of it. As I did not undertake it on my own responsibility, so neither have I relinquished it without the advice and concurrence of judicious friends, whose cordial attachment to the deceased, and to the cause which he supremely loved and successfully promoted, entitles them to my entire confidence.

Yours, Sir, with much respect and affection,
D. HUNTINGTON.

Union Academy, Plainfield, N. H.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Union Academy, held by adjournment at Plainfield, the 11th of January, 1820.—*Voted.* That for three years from this time, the Principal Instructor be, and hereby is authorized to instruct, without any charge for Tuition, any number, not exceeding twenty, of such pious and indigent young men, in their studies preparatory to their entering College, as may be sent to Union Academy, and supported by any charitable society or individuals, with a view to the Gospel Ministry—and that the Secretary be directed to procure the publication of this vote in the Recorder. True copy of record,

Attest, NEWTON WHITELAW, Sec'y p. t.

N. B. There are four vacations in each year in said Academy, of two weeks each, commencing the third Wednesdays of February, May, August and November.

Rev. D. BRIGHAM, of Randolph, acknowledges the receipt of \$20, from the Ladies of his parish, to constitute him a life-member of the New-England Tract Society. Eve "being deceived, was first in the transgression." With what pleasure must she now receive the welcome news constantly borne to heaven by the winged messengers of light, that her "fair daughters" in Christian lands are first in nobler deeds—first in their exertions to bruise the head of the old deceiver, and elevate fallen man to his more than primitive dignity!—Communicated.

BENEVOLENT EXERTIONS.

In Williamstown, Mass. there are five different Benevolent Societies. An Education Society, auxiliary to the American E. S.; the annual amount of their subscriptions is about \$130. A Female Education Society which raises annually more than \$100. A Female Charitable Society, which is of long standing, and applies its money for the promotion of different charitable objects; this raises the annual sum of \$100. A Society of Young Ladies, lately organized, who devote to the education of heathen children; amount not known. In addition to this, many of the people are members of the County Education and County Bible Societies, and have made their Pastor a life-member of the American Bible Society.

For the Mission to the Sandwich Islands they contributed the last fall between \$0 & \$100 dollars, and 100 yards of cotton and linen cloth. Those who live within the vicinity of the College, do much every year, by boarding and assisting in other ways, such indigent young men as are looking for the Ministry, and have in this way enabled many to obtain an education, who otherwise would have been excluded from a life of usefulness.

The Directors of the Sabbath School, at its close in November last, besides making many presents in books, gave to the children ten dollars, as further rewards for their punctual attendance, good behaviour, and for committing to memory 60,000 verses in the Bible or answers in Catechisms.

The Children, instead of spending this ten dollars for trifles, voted unanimously to devote it to the education of heathen youth. Some of these Children were subjects of the late interesting revival of religion in that place, and finding how precious was the Saviour, they felt deeply for those who had never heard his name.—Communicated.

[We have omitted some facts and reflections contained in the foregoing communication, because they have before appeared on our pages in other forms.]

IMPIETY PUNISHED.

Extract from a letter from Cumberland county, Virginia, to a Correspondent in Norfolk, dated Jan. 15, 1820. Published in the Norfolk Herald.

"Respecting the death of the young lady in Charlotte, concerning which you request particulars, what I have ascertained amounts to this: That a certain young lady of Charlotte, (with whose name I am unacquainted) of considerable wealth, was preparing to go to sermon, and while standing before her glass, where she had been some time combing and curling her hair, her sister observed that unless she made haste they would be too late.—She with an angry and haughty tone replied, that she had rather go to Hell, than to Church without having her hair fixed to please her!—No sooner had this impious exclamation escaped her lips than she dropped dead on the floor!—I can say no more than that such an occurrence actually did take place!"

Effects of Intemperance.—By the papers before us, we find, that a Mr. Hunt, on Bennington, Vt. was frozen to death, on the 9th ult.; a Mr. David Root, of Kent, Con. was also frozen to death about three quarters of a mile from home. Both were intoxicated.

Death of Mr. Smith.—Mr. WHITMAN, of Boston, rose and said, that it was his melancholy duty to announce to the House the demise of the Hon. JONATHAN SMITH, the Senior Monitor, and Member of that House from the town of West-Springfield, who had died that morning; and to inform the House, that the friends of the deceased proposed to send his remains for interment at West-Springfield, at one o'clock this day. He further moved, that a Committee be appointed

to make the usual arrangements on the occasion.

At one o'clock the Executives and Legislative Bodies assembled on the float of the State House, and proceeded to Earle's hotel, where the body

NAVAL CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

Agreeably to public notice from Com. ISAAC HULL, Commanding Naval Officer on the Boston Station, there was a general and full meeting of the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps attached to this station, and in the vicinity, held at his house, in the Navy Yard, Charlestown, on Saturday evening the 5th inst. Com. HULL was called to the chair, and the Rev. C. FELCH chosen Secretary of the meeting.

The President made known his object in calling the meeting, and laid before it a Circular from a committee of officers on the New York Station relating to forming a general society to be composed of Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, for the relief and support of the widows and families of Officers who shall be killed in battle, or die while in the service of their country. Resolutions were offered, and unanimously accepted, expressive of the wish of the meeting to unite in forming an association for the purpose, on a permanent basis; appointing a Committee to correspond with the Navy Board, and Committees on other stations upon the subject; authorising it to appoint delegates for forming a Constitution, and devising means for carrying into effect the charitable object. The following gentlemen compose the Committee, viz.:—Commodore John Shaw, Captain James Renshaw, Captain Robert D. Wainright, Lieutenant Daniel Geissinger, Chaplain Chester Felch, Surgeon Samuel R. Trevett, junr., Purser William S. Rogers, Sailing Master Charles F. Waldo, Midshipman William Boden. The Committee met the same evening, and organized, by appointing Com. SHAW, Chairman, and Rev. Mr. FELCH, Sec'y.

INSTALLATION.

On Wednesday, the 26th ult. the connexion which had for thirty-eight years subsisted between the Rev. DAVID PARSONS, D. D. and the First Church and Society, in Amherst, Mass. being by mutual consent dissolved; the Rev. DANIEL A. CLARK, was installed their Pastor.

Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Solomon Williams, of Northampton; Sermon, by Rev. Noah Porter, of Farmington, Conn.; Consecrating Prayer, by Rev. Dr. Lyman, of Hatfield: Charge to the Pastor, followed by a short Address to his People, by Rev. Dr. Parsons; Fellowship of the Churches, expressed by Rev. John Woodbridge, of Hadley; and Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Experience Porter, of Belchertown.

The day being uncommonly pleasant for the season, the audience was large, and the several exercises, in themselves excellent, were rendered in a much higher degree interesting, by the affectionate and impressive Address of the aged Pastor, who, consulting the interests of his flock, consented to leave them under the sole watch of his successor. It is to be remarked, however, that the pastoral relation was dissolved, with the most perfect harmony and friendship still subsisting between him and them.—*Mirror.*

Thursday, Feb. 3.—*Missouri Bill.*—The Senate assumed the consideration of this bill. Mr. BURRILL withdrew his motion, to allow the following amendment, offered by Mr. THOMAS, of Illinois:

"And be it further enacted, That in all that tract of country ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, excepting only such part thereof, as is included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.—Provided always,

That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid." Referred to Monday next!

HOUSE, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Missouri Bill.—The House again resolved into a Committee on this bill.

Mr. REID, of Georgia, in a speech of half an hour, opposed; Mr. CLAGETT, of N. H. in a speech of one hour, and Mr. DOWSE, of Mass. in a speech of half an hour, advocated the Restriction respecting Slavery.

Mr. RANDOLPH then rose, and after a few remarks, moved that the committee rise, when the committee rose, obtained leave to sit again and the House Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.—On motion of Mr. PINNEY, in order to prevent dueling and violations of the State Laws, the following resolution was agreed to:

Resolved. That a Committee be appointed to consider of the expediency of restoring to all the States the jurisdiction of the Territory ceded to them for forts and arsenals, so far as respects the execution of their State laws for the prevention and punishment of crimes, and recovery of debts.

Thursday, Feb. 3.—*Secret Journals of Congress.*—The resolution authorizing the publication of the secret Journal of the Old Congress, from the treaty of 1783, until the formation of the present Constitution, was read a third time, when a debate of nearly two hours length arose on it; and the resolution was referred to a select Committee.

[It]—The *National Intelligencer* thus notices this debate:—"An unexpected debate, short, but pithy, took place in the House of Representatives yesterday, on the proposition to authorize the publication of the Secret Journal of the Congress of the old Confederation, from the Treaty of 1783, up to the formation of the present Constitution: By an act of the last Congress, it may be recollect, the publication of that Journal was authorized, up to the Treaty of Peace: Some hints were thrown out in the course of the debate, which shew the feelings of the times. It is enough to say, that the Missouri question was visible through the whole texture of this debate on a totally different matter."

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

An arrival at New York, from Liverpool, brings London dates to the last Dec. from which the following articles have been selected.

The London papers, including the Courier to the evening to the 30th of December, contain nothing of an interesting complexion. The country was quiet, and the strong measures of the government had a tendency to restore confidence. The stocks were on the rise, and markets "a shade better."

The eleven persons, delegates from the disaffected districts, who were apprehended at Manchester, have undergone an examination before the Magistrates. Ten of them were committed to Lancaster Castle for want of bail, charged with conspiracy.

The House of Commons, on the 28th of Dec. agreed to the blasphemous and seditious Libel Bill, notwithstanding the motion of Lord DUNLOP, in the House of Lords that they should be taken into consideration that day three months.

The House of Lords have passed a bill laying a duty, the same as is now paid on newspapers, on all pamphlets, with a view to check the circulation of seditious writings.

GIBRALTER NEWS.

The Norfolk papers contain several extracts of letters from Gibraltar to the 25th Nov. containing some intelligence but more conjectures on Spanish affairs, than before received; although we have received dates direct from Cadiz and Nays, as follows:

YEAS—Hon. Messrs. Varunum, Quincy, Rice, Bartlett, Moody, Campbell, Hunnewell, Hart, Hyde, Freeman, Endicott, Hoyt, Saltounwall, Howland, Gardner, Williams, Parker, Gay, Dwight, Tufts, Longley, Gorham, Reynolds, Allen, Adams, Hobart, French, Bigelow, Eastman, and Irish.—36.

NAYS—Hon. Messrs. Chandler, King, Williamson, Banister, and Lyman.—5.

HOUSE, Saturday, Feb. 5.

Death of Mr. Smith.—Mr. WHITMAN, of Boston, rose and said, that it was his melancholy duty to announce to the House the demise of the Hon. JONATHAN SMITH, the Senior Monitor, and Member of that House from the town of West-Springfield, who had died that morning; and to inform the House, that the friends of the deceased proposed to send his remains for interment at West-Springfield, at one o'clock this day. He further moved, that a Committee be appointed

to make the usual arrangements on the occasion.

At one o'clock the Executives and Legislative Bodies assembled on the float of the State House, and proceeded to Earle's hotel, where the body

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.
Suez.—Two more travellers in the paths of Belzoni, have made their appearance in Egypt, the one a Mr. Banks, an English gentleman, and the other a Chevalier Ferrini, who has already visited Mount Sinai, and the Coptic monasteries in the vicinity of Tor.—The fact of Mr. Belzoni being still alive, must rejoice every lover of scientific research, and the more so when we consider, that he will now have an opportunity of correcting the errors respecting the antiquities of Egypt, into which we have been led by a temporary traveller."

Wahabee.—Though we find that the Wahabee chief Abdallah, and some of his officers were beheaded at Constantinople in December last, and that another victory had also been gained over them, in which the chieftain who succeeded Abdallah was slain, yet we find their measures still vigorous and their courage still unshaken. The daughter of a former chief, has now the supreme command, and as she is a woman of extraordinary talents, she has infused into her followers an enthusiasm, that will again lead them to victory."

Kutch.—For these several years past this devoted country has been visited both by famine and pestilence, which, added to intestine broils, has very much thinned its population. Twenty years ago, with the exception of the boatmen, and the Bhattias, there was not a native of Kutch to be seen; but now they have commenced agriculturists, and form a very prominent portion of the inhabitants of Bombay, and we have but little doubt but this last dreadful visitation, will induce many more to emigrate, should not the fostering hand of the British Government not only afford present aid, but future instruction in pointing out to them, the natural resources of their country, now useless for want of energy in the inhabitants. We allude to its iron and coal mines; some small quantity of the former is occasionally brought to Bombay, and specimens of coal found on the surface, lead us to suppose that this substance might be found of good quality. This is by no means a visionary speculation, for it is a well known fact, that the price of fire wood, and consequently all other kinds of wood have been annually increasing."

"We have been favored with some notices respecting the Chevalier Ferrini mentioned in a former paragraph.

This traveller departed from Italy in the autumn of 1817, and proceeding to Egypt, was the second who entered into the Pyramid of Cephrenes, and accompanied Lord Belmore into Nubia. He has also travelled to Idumea, Philicia, Judea, Samaria, Galilee, Phenicia, Syria, & Mesopotamia. After having performed a very dangerous journey, and visited the ruins of Thebes, Memphis Ascalon, Tyre, Sidon, Antioch, and Jerusalem, he reached Balbec and Palmyra.

"Returned into Egypt, he crossed the Red-Sea, and visited Mounts Horob and Sinai.

"He now meditates proceeding to Babylon, and from thence through Persia into India."

MARRIAGES.

In West-Barnstable, by Rev. E. Pratt, Mr. Arthur Marston, to Miss Hannah Jones; Mr. Hervey Hinkley, to Miss Caroline Smith.

At Hanover, Ms. by Rev. Seth Chapin, Mr. Charles F. Thatcher, to Miss Sylvie Crocker.

DEATHS.

In Boston, widow Sarah Mandeville, aged 31; Mr. Samuel Geyer, 42; Mrs. Catharine G. Emmons, dau. of Mr. Samuel E.; Ebenezer Rhoades, 13, son of Mr. James W. Burditt; Miss Mary Peck, 30.—At Weston, Mrs. Abigail, relict of Dea. Samuel Fish, aged 74.—At Billerica, Mrs. Sarah Frost, 95.—At Salem, Mrs. Betsey Pike, 27, wife of Mr. Hugh P.; Capt. Andrew Tucker, 47; Mrs. Elizabeth Shepard, 27, wife of Mr. Stephen W. Shepard; Mr. John Bider, 40.—At Cambridge, Mr. Stephen Goddard, 79.—At West-Barnstable, Mr. Benjamin Smith, 62; and his brother, Mr. Joseph Smith, 80; Mrs. Mary Burdick, 76, wife of Mr. John Burdick.—At Johnston, R. I. Abraham Belknap, Esq. 92.—At Chester, Vt. Benj. Blaney, Esq. late of Malden, Ms.—At Woodstock, Gen. Solomon W. Burk, Sheriff of Windsor county.—At North-Haven, Rev. Benjamin Troublé, author of the History of Connecticut, at an advanced age.—At Hartford, Mr. Daniel O'Clout, 90; Mrs. Mehitable Belden, 53, wife of Mr. Thomas B.; Mrs. Prudence Maiden, 52; Mrs. Catherine Robinson, 30.—At Providence, Mrs. Sarah J. Tillings, wife of Mr. Jeremiah T.; Capt. Joseph Comstock, 28.—At Portsmouth, Mrs. Hannah Lawton, 61, wife of Robert L. Eq.

Died, at Hanover, Mass. on the 3d inst. ASHER FREEMAN, a man of color, in the 65th year of his age. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war, in which he served his country more than seven years, and has enjoyed a pension. The manner of his death was very distressing and alarming.

He was in good health, and was left sitting by the fire-side alone in the house, and found by his daughter, after she had been absent a few moments, fallen backwards into the fire, so badly burned, from his hips to his shoulders, that his flesh in places, was literally roasting to the bones. He survived twenty-four hours in great agony.

It is supposed he was seized with a fit. Thus, when we are sitting quiet and comfortable by our fire-sides, the arrows of death are flying around us.—Communicated.

NORFOLK, ss.—At a Probate Court at Quincy, Feb. 2d, 1820.

ON the Petition of ELIZA VINSON, Executrix of the last Will of THOMAS WARREN VINSON, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, Cordwainer, deceased, praying to be authorised to sell so much of said deceased's Real Estate as will produce the sum of seventeen hundred dollars for the payment of his just debts, and an additional amount for the expenses of Administration and incidental expenses, in manner prescribed by law.—Ordered, that the consideration of said Petition be referred to a Probate Court, to be held at Dedham, on Wednesday the day after the first Tuesday of March next, and that the said Eliza give notice thereof to all persons interested in said deceased's Estate, by publishing an attested copy of this Order in the Recorder, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, before said time, that they may then and there appear, and that they shall be heard concerning the same.

POET'S CORNER.

BEAUTY'S GRAVE.

Tread softly, stranger! this is ground
Which no rude footsteps should impress,
With tender pity gaze around,
Let sadness all thy soul possess;
Tread softly, lest you crush the flowers
That o'er this turf are taught to wave,
Transplanted from their native bower,
To shed their sweets o'er Beauty's grave!
And, stranger, let your melting heart
Mark well this fresh and verdant sod,
And e'er you from the scene depart,
O let your soul commune with God!
Thus fade the fragile buds of earth,
Thus fade the lovely and the brave.
Come here, ye thoughtless sons of mirth,
And pause awhile o'er Beauty's grave!
Sweet wither'd rose! may thy pale doom,
Call tears to the virgin's eye;
O may the prospect of this tomb,
Remind her, all that live must die;
And warn her in the ways of youth,
To think of Him who being gave;
And bid her seek the ways of truth,
Like her who sleeps in Beauty's grave!

[London paper.]

MISCELLANY.

ANOTHER DISASTER TO JUGGERNAUT.

From the Friend of India.

In our number for July, last year, we gave an account of a singular accident which happened to the car of this celebrated deity, whom the great bulk of the natives continue to regard as the lord of the world, in spite of those clear and decisive proofs which would convince even the most thoughtful of his complete inability to verify that title. We trust we shall be excused by our readers if we bring the subject again before them, in order to relate several circumstances, which though not novel in themselves, have been rendered so notorious at the present anniversary, as to warrant their being publicly made known.

This image of "Jugunna'tha" is the most famous of all the images of that deity, in this part of the country, and by those who are interested in the subject, is regarded as inferior only to the original image in Orissa. The splendid endowments it enjoys, and its vicinity to the metropolis of the east, the residence of so great a proportion of wealthy natives—conspire to give a degree of celebrity, which is denied to every other image in this part of the country. The cupidity and rapacity of those brahmuns who are the proprietors of this image, have eagerly seized on these circumstances, and turned them into a channel of profit to themselves.

Two miles from the temple of this deity, stands that of his imagined brother Radhavullubb, and the eight days which the shastris allow to intervene between the car's being drawn forth, and its being drawn back, have been improved to their own advantage by the proprietors of this latter temple, who, by means of an annual present, obtain permission for him to spend this time in the society of his brother, in which, according to the notion of the vulgar, he enjoys every degree of fraternal delight. This present is in general seventy-five rupees; which however renders the residence of Jugunna'tha with his brother, still a profitable concern to the proprietors of Radha-vullubb's temple. In the seven days during which he remained there this year, presents were made to him in money to the value of five hundred rupees; and to the amount of about two hundred more in various articles, chiefly of food. These presents, however, being made at the temple of Radha-vullubb, reverted to the proprietors of that image, and not to those of Jugunna'tha.

The sacred personages who are the proprietors and lords of both these images, and who of course claim as their right the offerings made them, are not the only persons however, to whom this festival is advantageous. Within the last two or three years it has been customary to erect sheds by the way side for gambling; and the multitudes of worshippers who possess a small portion of wealth, and whom the metropolis pours forth on such occasions, present a fine harvest for sharpers. As usual, the Chinese, the great gamblers of the east, take the lead. At this recent festival, nearly a hundred came up from Calcutta, and devoted themselves without cessation to this abominable enjoyment.—The number of gambling houses erected by them and by the natives, exceeded twenty: and in these the disappearance of the great luminary of day produced no interruption in business. Those who had been wearied by the labors and ill success of the day, resigned their post to others, who prolonged the scene through the night, and such as had occasion to pass by them in the morning, perceived the lamps still burning. This practice continued for eight days, and produced an abundant exhibition of every species of villainy. On one occasion, a native from a short distance inveigled the child of a neighbor from home, and having lost all he possessed at one of these gambling houses, pretended to leave the child whom he called his own, as a pledge for the payment of his debt, and absconded. The native to whom the boy had been thus consigned, considered him as a lawful prize, and as such would have him borne home, had he not been rescued by a person who happened to be acquainted with the parents of the child.—Three other natives, after having lost every cowry they possessed, brought to the market their young and innocent wives, of whom the eldest was little more than 12 years of age. This young person, however, whom he had received from her parents, was unfeeling sold by this worshipper of Jugunna'tha, for thirteen rupees! She was purchased by a woman who keeps a house of ill-fame, and thus consigned for ever to infamy and vice. In the two other cases the relatives of the young women,

or rather children, for they were little more than ten years of age, happened to obtain a knowledge of what was going forward, and made so strenuous and effectual an opposition in the midst of the multitude, that the bargain was broken off before it could be fully completed. Who can wonder at the complete demoralization of the Hindoos, when such deeds are perpetrated in the very presence of their supposed divinity, and at the season of one of those public acts of adoration, from which they ought to derive additional motives for purity of life?

We have not heard that any one this year devoted himself to destruction under the wheels of the car. Perhaps this consummation of religious frenzy is chiefly confined to the original shrine of this deity; but the number of those who perished by accident under the wheels was very considerable. Within a few miles round, no fewer than six were crushed to death; and when we consider all the circumstances of the case, it will appear highly probable that this is not an unfair estimate for a limited space of the number of accidents at these seasons annually. This festival is celebrated throughout the whole of Bengal; always occurs during the rains, and at the time of the changes of the moon, when there is frequently an extraordinary fall of rain. With the exception of those at Calcutta, the cars are drawn over roads formed merely of earth, which are of course slippery to a high degree. When any one of the crowd of devotees who are drawing the car, happens to fall down, the number who are crowded around him as closely as they can stand, prevents his rising again, and the impossibility of stopping the car, deprives him of every chance of escape, unless he should happen to fall precisely into one of the intermediate spaces formed in this instance by thirty-two heavy wheels, made of solid planks. So far is it from being therefore, matter of surprise that, with the thousands of cars which are drawn out annually, that those accidents should occur; rather the wonder is that there are no more of them from year to year. Still, however, the number of those who thus perish annually in Bengal, must amounts to many hundreds.

When the car proceeds, a few brahmuns mount it, to enjoy the pleasure of a ride. On drawing back the car this year, some of the people from below made great efforts to ascend the car likewise,—but those who had already mounted it, unwilling to admit more, used every means to prevent intrusion by throwing down those who were climbing, either with their hands or with bamboo. After many fruitless efforts, the crowd below, enraged at this opposition, assailed those above with mud and stones, and every missile thing within their reach. For a time all was tumult and disorder.—Jugunna'tha, indeed did not fare better than his votaries who had occasioned the tumult. In the eagerness of the crowd, to chastise those who had incurred their anger, he himself was so bedaubed with the filthy elements which the multitude threw up profusely, that his face and many parts of his car were nearly covered with mud. After this violent expression of resentment, the indignation of the people having exhausted itself, they again applied their shoulders to the ropes, and proceeded in their wonted manner till they came within about two hundred yards of the appointed place. Here the car stuck fast; and whether it were for want of real strength, or of inclination, they felt unable to move it, and there it must remain till the next anniversary. With what ideas of the majesty of the Supreme Ruler of the universe, with what sentiments of reverence for the Deity, with what convictions of his detection of iniquity, and his love for truth and holiness, with what additional restraint on their passions, with what new incentives to virtue and purity in their own conduct, the natives must have returned home from such a scene, we leave the reader to judge. About four thousand copies of a pamphlet, drawn up last year by the Rev. Mr. Ward, were distributed during the nine days of the festival; not indeed in the midst of the crowd, as at that season they are often disregarded, if not lost; but when the worshippers were returning to their respective villages and places of abode, at which season the pamphlets were in general received with eagerness, and probably found their way to numerous villages.

STATISTICS OF EUROPE.

From the Christian Spectator.

The present population of Europe consist of, 1. Teutonians, 53,372,000. 1. Germans, in Germany, Switzerland, Hungary, Transylvania, Galicia, East and West Prussia, Posen, France, &c., 30,700,000. 2. Belgians, or Netherlands, including 1. Dutch, 2. Frisians, and 3. Walloons; found in the Netherlands, E. Friesland, Department of the North, Flanders, Sileswick, &c., 5,600,000. 3. English, in England, Scotch Lowlands, Orkneys, Ireland, Gibraltar, &c., 12,700,000. 4. Danes, in the Danish Islands in the Baltic, in Jutland, a small part of Sleswick, &c., 900,000. 5. Norwegians, including 1. Norwegians, 2. Icelanders, 3. inhabitants of the Faro Islands, and 4. Shetlanders, 950,000. 6. Swedes, in Sweden, Norway, &c., 2,430,000. 7. Poles, in the neighborhood of Gottschee in Illyria, 44,000. 8. Vandals, in Eisenberg county in Hungary, 12,000.—9. Inhabitants of the Seven Communes, about Asiago, in Italy, 36,000. 2. Latins, 60,10,000. 1. French, in France, Germany, Switzerland, E. Prussia, Normandy Islands, &c., 25,500,000. 2. Italians, in Italy, Switzerland, Germany, E. Prussia, Corsica, Dalmatia, &c., 19,400,000. 3. Spaniards, in Spain, &c., 9,500,000. 4. Portuguese, in Portugal, &c., 3,630,000. 5. Walachians, in Walachia, Moldavia, Transylvania, Hungary, Rumelia, Ekaterinoslav, &c., 2,230,000. 3. Slavonians, 45,120,000. 1. Russians, including Cossacks, 25,580,000. 2. Poles, in the kingdom of Poland, Russia, Prussia, Galicia, 7,500,000. 3. Lithuanians, in Russia and E. Prussia, 1,900,000. 4. Lettians and Courlanders, in Courland, Livonia, Estonia, E. Prussia, &c., 620,000. 5. Cassubians, or Pomeranians, 36,000. 6. Wends and Sorabians, in Pomerania, Branden-

berg, Silesia, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, &c., 1,350,000. 7. Czechians, or Bohemians, in Bohemia, Moravia, Prussia, &c., 2,250,000. 8. Slavaks, or Moravians, in Moravia, W. Hungary, Scavonia, &c., 4,170,000. 9. Chakistians, or Galleymen, in Croatia, Istria, Carniola, &c., 800,000. 10. Croats, in Croatia, Istria, Carniola, &c., 1,420,000. 11. Moissachians, in Dalmatia, Scavonia, Bosnia, &c., 245,000. 12. Montenegrivians, in Turkish Ianciate of Skenderich, in Dalmatia, &c., 60,000. 14. Uskochs, in Carniola, Dalmatia, &c., 90,000. 15. Bosniacs, in Bosnia, &c., 100,000. 4. Magyars, or Hungarians, in Hungary, Scavonia, Croatia, Transylvania, &c., 3,100,000. 5. Finns, 1,761,400. 1. Proper Finns, in Russian Governments of Finland, St. Petersburg, Olenetz, Iver, and Esthonia, 1,275,000. 2. Esthoniens, in Russian Government of Esthonia, Livonia, St. Petersburg, &c., 463,000. 3. Livoniens, in Livonia, Courland, Island of Ruhma, &c., 1,500. 4. Syrianians, in Wologda, Perm and Archangel, 3,400. 5. Chuashians, in Russia, 2,100. 6. Lapps, in Finnmark, Swedish Lapland, and Archangel, 16,400. 6. Tartars, 2,655,000. 1. Turks, in Turkey, 2,405,000. 2. Bulgarians, in Turkey, Austria, Russia, &c., 230,000. 3. Nogays, in Russia, 20,000. 7. Greeks in Turkey, Austria, Russia, Italy, &c., 2,022,000.

8. Magyars, or Albanians, in western part of Rumelia, &c. on the coasts of Sicily and Naples, 294,000. 9. Cymrians, or Cimbrians, in Wales, Isle of Man, Bretagne, Cornwall, &c., 1,610,000. 10. Caledonians, in Ireland, Scotch Highlands, Hebrides, &c., 3,718,000. 11. Cantabrians, or Basques, in Biscay, Guipuzcoa, Alava, Navarre, in Spain; Arriaga, Upper and Lower Pyrenees, Upper Garonne, in France, 622,000. 12. Maltese, in Malta, Gozo, & Comino, 98,000. 13. Circassians, in Russia, 8,000. 14. Samoiedes, in Archangel and Vologda, 2,100. 15. Armenians, in Scavonia, Russia, Turkey, &c., 131,600. 16. Jews, scattered thro' Europe, 1,179,500. 17. Gypsies, in Austria, Turkey, Spain, Russia, France, &c., 313,600.

The Gazette de France, gives the following comparative Table of the Extent of Population, Riches, Debts, Revenues, and Taxes, of Great Britain and France, for the year 1819:—

Great-Britain and Ireland.	France.	
	Population.	Surfaces.
21,114,000 hect.	57,521,000,000 fr.	52,000,000,000
1,260,000	1,352,000,000	29,827,000,000
61,000,000,000	3,678,000,000	61,000,000,000
Gross produce of Agriculture, do.	1,461,300,000	1,404,000,000
Net produce of Manufactures, &c.	1,345,000,000	1,657,000,000
Horses, Mules, &c.	7,300,000	4,682,000
Sheep, &c.	35,183,000	30,000,000
Value of Exports, Cotton imported and wrongfully sent thereto, Public Debt, &c.	1,060,000,000	10,500,000,000
20,000,000	3,000,000,000	222,000,000
1,000,000,000	819,20,000	817,70,000
1,300,000,000		

OBITUARY.

Communicated for the Recorder.

Died, of consumption, at Haverhill, (N. H.) much lamented, STEPHEN RICE PAGE, the young son of Mr. John Page, aged 22.

The meekness and death of this young man, have excited so deep an interest in his acquaintances, that we feel justified in giving a statement of some particulars to the public. The promising talents and amiable disposition of this youth induced his parents to afford him the means for a public education at an early age. At the age of 16, he was admitted a member of Dartmouth College. In the summer of 1815, during a revival of religion in that institution, this youth was deeply affected with a sense of his lost condition by nature and practice, and as he has since stated, for some weeks his soul was oppressed exceedingly with a view of his guilt, and exposure to the wrath of an offended God. It appears in an extract from a letter to a brother, dated June 27, 1815, that he had experienced something, which afforded him some relief. "I have great reason to mourn on account of my ingratitude for what God has already done for me. Whether I have become regenerate by the grace of God, He only, who searches our hearts, can tell. When I view my own conduct, and see what a series of wickedness my life has been, I can but confess, that I deserve the sentence of divine wrath. My hope of acceptance with God is founded upon Christ alone, as all in all." In another letter to his pious mother dated July 11, 1815, he says—"I am sometimes led to almost despair of having experienced any thing saving; when again a ray of hope darts into my breast, which gives me new life, and animates my whole power in this noble pursuit. Pray for me, that I may have more clear views, and especially, that God would not withdraw his Spirit from me." These exercises declined gradually as the revival in the College declined, and before he received the honors of College, they were, in a measure, lost amidst the ambitious pursuits of literature, and the opening prospects of a new scene, in which he was about to act. Leaving this seat of science, he entered immediately upon the study of law in this village, and pursued his studies so intensely and unremittingly, for about a year and a half, that we have reason to believe, he did much to promote a disease, which terminated his earthly existence. He has repeatedly mentioned this as a season of peculiar temptation, not from any visible cause particularly, but from the workings of an evil heart of unbelief, and the power of the great adversary of souls. From these sources he was strongly urged at times to relinquish all confidence in the revealed word of God, and seek a refuge in the dark uncertainty of what was to come. But he was preserved from so fatal a decision. He remained in this situation and in usual health, until about one year ago, when he was admonished of his situation in a manner so extraordinary, that we cannot fail to mention it. The sermon for the new year 1819, was delivered on the 2d Sabbath of the year by reason of some special calls of Providence, which rendered a preparation for the 1st impracticable. This young man was present on the afternoon of that day. Text, 2 Kings, 20. ch. 1st. v. Set this house in order, for thou shalt die and not live. In the course of the sermon, the most interesting events in the four years preceding, were brought into view, the deaths especially, from which bill of mortality, the speaker came to the following conclusion—"Then it may be said with a great degree of certainty, although with pain, that this text is the death warrant to some who now hear it! This is the last new year's sermon they will ever hear. This is the last winter, they will ever see. It is uncertain whether they will ever see another spring. Certainly not more than one. But once more, will they ever see the earth put forth her vegetation,

The last interview he ever held with his pastor, was in some respects of all the most interesting. It took place on the Monday succeeding the first Sabbath of the present year. On entering his chamber, his minister addressed him—"Through the mercy of a kind Providence, you have lived to enter upon a new year." Yes, replied he, far beyond my expectation. But my year has not yet expired. Your sermon for new year 1819, was one Sabbath later than usual. And do you remember such a sentence in that sermon? (repeating the one quoted.) Yes, I do. Well, that sentence struck me with so much certainty, that I was the person designated by the providence of God, to die the present year, although then well, and perfectly stupid, that it raised me involuntarily from my seat. I saw you, replied the minister, and as you recovered to your former position, there was a smile on your countenance. Yes, there was, but it was feigned. I supposed he had attracted the attention of the audience, and lest they should impute it to an impression from the subject, I assumed that appearance, to tell them it was not so. But I never got rid of it, and from my first attack, I have believed I should die within the year. I shall go before the year expires. Toward the latter part of this week, he failed rapidly. At times, he was wandering in his thoughts, but the Bible and Christ Jesus were his theme still, as well as in his lucid intervals. On Saturday evening, he repeated the hymn, "Hark from the tomb." He then called his mother to his bed-side, and requested her to reward the poor man, who was to sit up with him for the third night in succession: and then falling asleep, he continued until two o'clock in the morning, when he breathed out his spirit without a struggle or a sigh, on the 9th inst. about 12 hours before his full year from his summons had expired.—Haverhill, Jan. 20, 1820.

PEW CUSHIONS,
READY made, to fit the Pews in the new Meeting-House, Essex Street, Boston; and the two new Meeting-Houses in Dedham.—For sale at fair prices, by J. BUMSTEAD & SON, No. 68, Cornhill, Jan. 29.

ELEGANT BOMBAZINES.
JUST received from New York, one case BOMBAZINES, of superior quality, colors black, sage, brown, olive, maroon, mazarine, lilac, pearl, cinnamon, &c. which are offered for sale unusually low, at No. 11, Market Row, Jan. 29.

LODGE & DRAPER.
INFORMS his friends, that he has removed to No. 2, Scollay building, where he will attend to their calls, &c. of Physic and Surgery.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM MATTOCKS informs his old situation in Danvers, Vt. that he proposes to continue his Professional Services, trust by giving bonds as his security, to all persons having demands upon him, and all indebted to the said estate, upon to make payment to him. Simeon C. Mattocks, Medfield, Dec. 7, 1819.

Ladies and Gentlemen of this Metropolis, who have some practical knowledge of Vocal Music, and wish to perfect themselves in this pleasing and important accomplishment, are hereby respectfully informed, that an opportunity is now presented them to join the very respectable class, who have attended his first quarter. Jan. 29.

The Great Concern of Salvation.
BY the late Rev. THOMAS HALFWAY ANDREWS, Professor of Divinity in the University of Scotland. Price, \$1.25.

An Humble Attempt to reconcile the Religion of Christians, respecting the Atonement. To which is added, Exhibiting the influence of Christ's Cross.

By EDWARD D. GRIMES, D. D. Vice-Professor of Divinity, Containing Dialogues and Prayers, suited to families, Humiliation; for the Sick; for Women, and Children; for the Help of the Poor, &c.

New Manual of Devotion. Containing Humiliation; for the Sick; for Women, and Children; for the Help of the Poor, &c.